

## **PRACTICES OF BREEDING AEDES MOSQUITOES AND FACTORS RELATED WITH IT AMONGS RESIDENTS OF KAMPUNG PADANG JAWA, PETALING SELANGOR, 1995**

### ***KAJIAN MENGENAI AMALAN MEMBIARKAN TEMPAT-TEMPAT PEMBIAKAN NYAMUK AEDES DAN FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG BERKAITAN DENGANNYA DI KAMPUNG PADANG JAWA DAERAH PETALING, 1995***

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#### **ABSTRACT**

A cross-sectional study was conducted to identify the practices for controlling the breeding of Aedes mosquitoes amongs the residents of Kampung Padang Jawa Petaling Selangor. A study involved a total of 200 respondents from 200 houses that were chosen randomly. Respondents were interviewed and their houses were checked for Aedes breeding places. Results showed 21% of the responden had Aedes breeding places at their houses. The majority of the respondents (83%) had poor knowledge regarding treatment of dengue. The majority of the respondents (82%) did not know that Abate can be used in the drilling water. There were misconceptions amongs 77% of the respondents that Aedes mosquitoes lay eggs in filthy and dirty municipal drains. Almost half of the respondents did not know the various law regarding the control dengue. The levels of general knowledge on dengue were significantly correlate ( $p < 0.05$ ) with attitude towards dengue control. Practices of breeding Aedes mosquito: were found to be significantly related with working status and knowledge on dengue. In conclusion, there is a need to increase the levels of knowledge about Aedes breeding for better dengue control in future.

#### **ABSTRAK**

*Satu kajian irisan lintang dilakukan untuk mengenalpasti amalan membiarkan tempat pembiakan nyamuk Aedes di kalangan penduduk Kampung Padang Jawa, Petaling Selangor. Kajian melibatkan seramai 200 responden dari 200 buah rumah yang dipilih secara rawak. Responden ditemubual dan rumah mereka diperiksa untuk melihat tempat pembiakan nyamuk Aedes. Keputusan menunjukkan 21% responden mempunyai tempat pembiakan nyamuk Aedes di rumah mereka. Lebih dari separuh responden (83%) mempunyai pengetahuan yang rendah tentang rawatan penyakit denggi. 82% dari responden tidak tahu bahawa Abate boleh digunakan dalam bekas berisi air minuman. Masih terdapat salah faham di kalangan responden (77%) bahawa nyamuk Aedes membiak di air yang kotor seperti di dalam longkang kotor dan tersumbat. Sejumlah 47% responden tidak tahu jenis-jenis kesalahan yang boleh dikenakan tindakan undang-undang. Terdapat korelasi yang bererti ( $p < 0.05$ ) di antara tahap pengetahuan dan sikap terhadap pengawalan denggi. Amalan membiarkan tempat pembiakan nyamuk Aedes didapati berhubung secara bererti ( $p < 0.05$ ) dengan pekerjaan dan pengetahuan tentang denggi. Kesimpulannya, tahap pengetahuan dan kemahiran perlu ditingkatkan dengan harapan akan mempengaruhi amalan membiarkan tempat pembiakan nyamuk Aedes di kalangan penduduk kampung.*